

"He, who, in questions of right or duty, sets himself above all ridicule, shall laugh in the end with truer mirth than ever he was laughed at."—Lavater.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

HONOLULU, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1916.

NINE

UKULELE INDUSTRY RAPIDLY ATTAINING BIG PROPORTIONS

Southern California Dealer Has "Ukulele Week"; Attracts Philadelphia's Attention

Unique advertising for the islands was given for a week by the Frank J. Hart Southern California Music Company of Los Angeles.

This big company, one of the largest importers of ukuleles in the states, devoted its display window for a week exclusively to ukuleles, taropatch fiddles and steel guitars. A handsome photograph of the display has been sent to the Hawaii Promotion Committee. The ukuleles, fiddles and guitars are attractively displayed with Hawaiian sheet music and decorated with scores of leis.

"We believe you will agree with us it is a good advertisement for made-in-Hawaii instruments," the company writes to the Promotion Committee.

Another striking illustration of the tremendous "vogue" which the Hawaiian ukulele has attained is given in the Philadelphia Public Ledger of Sunday, October 8. The Ledger devotes nearly a column editorial to a semi-humorous discussion of "ukulele-itis."

"Since the days when it was the best form for the sweet young things to play the piano while the gallant swain—they are always gallant in social descriptions—played the flute, the instrumental diversions of youth have shifted away from the wind to the strings. And whether it be the mandolin and guitar boys, satirized by George Ade, or the banjo boys of school and college days, or the ragtime specialist who entertains at studio parties, the strings still have it and their vogue is far from declining. At the same time, there are fashions in art as well as in clothes, and recently we seem to be going in strongly for the latest novelty in that the little native guitar of Hawaii, the ukulele, is supplanting in the affections of those who never take their music very seriously all the older plucked instruments that have done duty these many years under the summer moon in boat and on land. One is not much surprised, therefore, to learn that the ukulele factories in Hawaii are running overtime and are unequal to the demand, or to hear the star of the rising note and the twinkling of the twanged accompaniment on every hand.

"So far as the instrument itself goes, the ukulele is not very different from the mandolin, and it would hardly displace the mandolin, or the guitar, or the very American banjo, which is capable of amazing effects, were it not that the supposed idiomatic music that goes with the ukulele, the native Hawaiian, calls for the instrument to give its full exotic effect of primitive plaint and quaver. But, as is true of the so-called Hawaiian music itself, there is more or less of innocent humbug about the effects of the ukulele. It is more the oddity that gives the vogue than any considerable difference of type or timbre. And so with the melodies. The old Hawaiian music, like all primitive music, is very simple, plaintive and confined to few notes and of limited range, repetition, which is at the base of all its melodic and emotional effects, doing duty in place of the complexity of modern music. But when the old Hawaiians, as was also true of the Southern negroes, heard the songs and the hymns of the missionaries, they invented a new series of melodies that had the spirit of the old with the modified form of the missionary tunes. And, for the most part, it is an imitation of these tunes, which are their best somewhat wretched, that pass for Hawaiian music with us today.

"But, again, not satisfied with these tunes, once the Hawaiian became a part and parcel of our theatrical and vaudeville life, as in the case of the negro spirituals also, the musical comedy writer started in to imitate the Hawaiian missionary music. And for many people this imitation of an imitation does full duty for the native music, provided it has a tremulous rising cadence and a long glissando with the plectrum for the final wench of your susceptible heartstrings. While no one can deny the uncanny effect of the most imitative Hawaiian tunes, it is hardly necessary to say that ukuleleitis will have its day and the guitar and banjo and mandolin will once more come into their own; so the ukulele factories and the ukulele professors had better make hay while the Hawaiian sun shines, for it will not last forever."

These are illustrations of the rapidly increasing export trade and developing industry for Hawaii—the manufacture and sale abroad of ukuleles, which promises in the next two years to grow into tremendous proportions.

TRIP TO HOSPITAL IS PAINFUL BECAUSE OF CONDITION OF STREET

Another request to have Punchbowl street from Beretania to the entrance of the Queen's Hospital repaired has been received by the board of supervisors from Bruce Cartwright, Jr., secretary of the hospital.

In his letter Cartwright says that the condition of the road is so bumpy that patients in ambulances are caused pain and asks that the street be repaired as soon as possible.

GINACA TELLS STOCKHOLDERS PROGRESS GOOD

Mineral Products Head Writes Letter Giving Report of Work Done

Henry G. Ginaca, general manager of Mineral Products Company, writing under date of October 17, has the following statements to make relating to the activities of the company:

Manganese tramway: Grading for the 24-inch gauge tramway from Jones station to the manganese deposits, a distance of 5.3 miles, will be completed in about two weeks. This length of road is necessary on account of having to overcome an elevation of 1022 feet on a 5 per cent grade. We have purchased the ties and rails for same. The locomotive for this tramway arrived by the Maunaloa today. This locomotive was purchased from Jorgensen, and was formerly part of the equipment on the Waialae tunnel work.

Railroad: The three last trestles have been completed and all rail on hand has been laid over and past the same. We placed an order today for one mile of 25-pound rail to complete the road to Jones Station, which is the end of the line. We cleaned up all the lengths of rail in the yard and found that we would require the additional mile.

We have experienced a very heavy rain for a period of one week. In the gulch for a distance of about six miles there was a terrific cloudburst, the rain happening to be coming down at the time. It lasted for about one hour. In places the track could not be seen on account of the water. I am told it came down off the side of the mountain in large streams. Our train has operated every day, as no damage was done to the roadbed. We have been able to determine the portions of the road which will require reballasting. This should amount to not over three miles on the flats near Patterson. This will be done soon. The Western Magnesite Company is now showing interest in our railroad and we feel that they will want to connect with us very soon.

Mr. Anderson, our chemist at the factory, last Sunday, tried the manganese dioxide process on a small scale for the first time, and he says it works well, as I have always said it would, and that it is a very simple and good process. We have not yet been able to try the process on a large scale on account of improper circulation in the digesters. This is because of improper design. This is what I am now having remedied. All other portions of the plant have been tested and work well.

Of course, we have had the customary troubles incident with the starting up of a new factory for a new process. We are now familiar with the workings of the new type of apparatus and the chemicals. Our principal trouble at the beginning was excitement and an attempt to rush matters too rapidly, and we found that the trouble was with the digesters. I know of no reason why this plant should not work successfully. As to capacity, it is too early to state what each individual apparatus is capable of doing. That the process works has been proven beyond a doubt, and we look for great success in the near future.

LORD FRENCH GIVES CREDIT FOR BETTER MORALE IN ARMY TO Y. M. C. A.

LONDON, Eng.—There is not anything like so much drunkenness in the British army as there used to be. Lord French attributes much of this improvement to the great work done by the Young Men's Christian Association and kindred bodies. They have established innumerable substitutes for the canteen which Thomas Atkins has found much more attractive and less expensive. They provide wholesome refreshments and harmless recreation for him. Any religion, too—if he wants it. Often he helps himself to all three.

It was the opening of a new Y. M. C. A. but by Lord French that afforded him the opportunity to tell how much the army had benefited by such work.

"I remember," he said, "when I first joined the army the only refuge of the soldier was the canteen. In those days we had old soldiers who used practically to live on beer. It used to be quite a common thing in those days for an old soldier to sell his food to the young recruit and buy beer and live upon it."

"I think it is something like 30 or 35 years ago since the founders of the Y. M. C. A. commenced their beneficent work and the change that has come over the personnel of the army during that time has been something very little short of miraculous. Those who have served all these years in the army can realize it better than anybody else.

"A few years before the war commenced this improvement began to manifest itself in a most extraordinary manner and especially with regard to the diminution of crime. Drunkenness was formerly a most prevalent offense in the army. I remember that we used to have strings of

DOMINICANS IN BLOODY SCRAP WITH AMERICANS

U. S. Troops Beat Off Attack on Santo Domingo By Rebel Horde

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) SANTO DOMINGO, Oct. 25.—In a bloody clash yesterday between troops of the Dominican Republic, who recently revolted, and American marines, landed from warships, assisted by American troops, hurried across the border from the adjoining Republic of Haiti, several Americans were killed and a number wounded. The killed included two American officers and the general commanding the rebels.

The revolt of the Dominican troops, led by Gen. Ramon Batista, broke out several days ago and the rebellious army yesterday appeared upon the outskirts of the city. The American commander of the forces occupying the city to preserve order, after calling for marine reinforcements, despatched a number of his men to the rebel camp, with order to place Gen. Batista under arrest.

When the errand of the Americans was explained at rebel headquarters, Gen. Batista refused to submit to arrest and began marshaling his men. He then gave the order for an attack upon the Americans, which he led.

The battle, which was fought on the outskirts and in the suburbs of the city, lasted for some hours, during which the Dominicans lost heavily. Gen. Batista being killed. His death was the signal for the retreat of the rebels, the majority of whom later surrendered and laid down their arms.

Three American officers figure in the casualty list. Capt. Wilson Low and Capt. Atwood were killed and Lieut. Victor Morrison was wounded. Several American soldiers and marines were killed.

Panic in the City During the battle a panic broke out among the residents of the city of Santo Domingo, many fearing that the rebels would capture the town and that a massacre of loyal citizens would follow. The panic added to the difficulties under which the Americans fought.

Reinforcements for the American land forces are now arriving from Haiti.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24.—Neither at the war department nor the navy department can the officials identify Capt. Atwood, reported in the despatches from Santo Domingo as one of the American officers killed.

NORSE-AMERICAN BANK MAY BE ESTABLISHED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 25.—Representatives of Norwegian banking and shipping interests stated in an interview yesterday that they will soon start the organization of a Norwegian-American bank with a capital of \$2,500,000. The main object of the institution will be to handle the financial interest of Norse shipping concerns in the western hemisphere. It was asserted that Norse lines will operate from this country to South America and the Orient.

FORD BOOSTS WAGES OF WOMEN EMPLOYEES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) LONG BEACH, N. J., Oct. 25.—Following a long conference with President Wilson yesterday Henry Ford, automobile manufacturer, announced that he will put the women employees in his huge Detroit plants on the same pay basis as the men.

"I am going to take this move," said Mr. Ford, "as a result of the inspiring talk I have had with the president on the great modern forward movement of womanhood."

Hughes May Lose Because Lurline Scraped on Rock

Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for president, will lose at least one vote because the Lurline bumped upon a rock off Koko head last Wednesday morning.

Such is the web of fate for marooned here after a visit to the islands is a woman voter of Nevada—the stenographer of the Nevada state railway commission. She was to have sailed Tuesday on the Lurline had that boat carried passengers to the coast.

"It's my first chance to vote for president," mused the marooned stenographer, "and I wanted to cast it for Charles E. Hughes. I'm a Republican through and through and I hope Hughes wins. The islands are delightful and the people are grand, but it's hard to lose one's first chance to vote. Maybe I'll lose my place with the commission, and I know I'll lose my reduced rate ticket."

The Nevada stenographer predicts a close vote in the coming election, with a possible victory for the Republicans.

NEW EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW IS OBJECTED TO

(By Associated Press) PANAMA, Canal Zone.—The employers' liability law which has passed the National Assembly and is in the hands of the president for signature is being vigorously opposed by local business interests and foreign corporations doing business in the republic. The latter feel that in event of the act becoming law it will be applied unequally and made a means of holding up the outside corporations.

The most objectionable feature, according to the opposing employers, is the provision of halting pay during sickness incurred while at work. This is believed to be capable of infinite abuse, for the reason that many of the laborers lay off a great deal and lie around their quarters in a condition of plain laziness and a sort of sickness which is the result of hookworm and lack of proper nourishment. About 70 per cent of the people have the hookworm, according to the reports of the Rockefeller Foundation, and in some districts over half of the male are chronically infected with malarial fever.

Another prime objection to the law lies in the procedure outlined for its application. This requires that funds be deposited in the national treasury to guarantee the payment of liabilities, or that every employee be insured in an insurance company for the purpose to be organized in Panama. The foreign corporations profess to believe that the funds they put up will be stolen, and they do not think an insurance company could be handled economically or even safely, so that they would be liable to lose all that they invested with one.

The corporations contend that the law, while excellent in many respects, is too far ahead of the economic and sanitary developments of Panama. They claim it has been adopted from laws recently enacted in highly developed countries and is not applicable to Panama.

RUSSIA INVITES SURRENDER WHEN RUMANIA ENTERS

(By Associated Press) DAMASCUS, Syria.—Russia.—The entrance of Rumania into the war was the signal for the Russians all along the line to send over placards calling upon the Germans and Austrians to surrender and give up the war as hopeless. The placards in each case were carried over to points near the German trenches by prowling sentries during the night, and were for the most part written in misspelled and ungrammatical German.

The first placard discovered by the Germans was at a point almost due east of Damascus, and read: "Notice—Today, the 28-15 of August, 1916, Rumania declared war on Austria, Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria. We are not shooting, in order that we may be able to surrender.—The Russian Commander."

Start the Holiday ball rolling by making full use of the stimulative qualities of Star-Bulletin advertising. —THE AD MAN.

HUGHES WANTS NO VOTE BUT OF TRUE AMERICANS

Alien Machinations Are Scored By G. O. P. Candidate In Rousing Speech

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless) NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking before an immense crowd in Carnegie hall last night, announced that he was not bidding for nor did he want the vote of a single member of the various hyphenated societies formed for the purpose of elevating the interests of any foreign nation in America. He was a candidate, he said, for the support of Americans, the men who placed the United States first in all things.

"I do not ask for nor do I want the support of anyone having any interest superior to that of the United States," he said.

No Hyphenated Society "I do not ask for nor do I want the vote of any man or woman who would not instantly champion the rights and the interest of America against the rights and the interests of any other nation, be that nation what it may."

"I am not bidding for the support of any man or any class of men who want immunity for foreign aggression against this country or who would have this nation's power held captive to foreign influence or swayed by alien machinations."

Lane at Syracuse At Syracuse a large crowd was addressed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, who advanced the constructive record of the Democratic administration as a reason why that party should be given another four years of power.

Mr. Hughes is admittedly the strongest man and the keenest debater in the Republican party," said the secretary, "and yet even he has failed to find a flaw in President Wilson's armor."

Frederick W. Ensign and his daughter of Saratoga Springs were instantly killed by a Delaware and Hudson passenger train at the North Broadway crossing in Saratoga, N. Y.

TURKS MARCH OVER DESERT BRINGS RESULT THAT TERMED IMPOSSIBLE

Big Gns and Equipment Drawn Across Sinai Mark Great War Episode

(By Associated Press) ROMAN, Egypt.—Unique features of warfare were developed, according to military men, in the recent battle of Roman in which the British defeated the Turks, the invaders losing some 9000 in dead, wounded and prisoners out of their total of approximately 14,000 men, as has been told in cable advices. The crossing of the Sinai desert with big guns and other war equipment during the heat of summer was an unprecedented achievement.

A representative of the Associated Press, who was permitted to travel over the entire battle ground after the conflict, had been told previously by high military authorities that the feat could not be accomplished and that any force sitting along the Suez canal would be safe from attack throughout the summer. One of the few dissenters, however, was Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Egypt. Immediately upon his assumption of command here last January he began to prepare for just such an attack, and the victory at Roman was due to his foresight.

Germans Engineer Plans The Turkish expedition undoubtedly was engineered by German officers, who laid elaborate plans for the advance from the direction of El Arish, a Turkish post on the northern coast, 90 miles from the canal. About half this distance is through a waterless desert and at this time of year the heat is intolerable. It would be impossible for men to march for in these sands one sinks to the ankles at every step, and horses are not fitted for work of this kind. The only means of transporting troops and supplies was on camels and this was the method employed. About 14,000 of these beasts were used.

Unable to drag the heavy gun carriages through the loose, deep sands, the Turks constructed roads by digging small parallel trenches which would fit the carriage wheels, and filling these tracks with the scrubby plants which represented the only vegetable life outside the cases. These dry plants formed a cushion over which sand was thrown, making a very practicable road for the guns. In some places where the sand was too loose and deep for this track plan was laid lengthwise under the wheels.

Find British Waiting Progress was necessarily slow and long before the Turks reached the watered positions, which they took up some miles in front of Roman, the British were ready and waiting for them. The defenders did not attack, for it was the plan to draw the invaders on to an assault if possible. Gen. Murray decided that he would wait a certain length of time and then force the issue if the Turks had not advanced. It seemed almost like

TALE OF VALOR OF WOUNDED MAN TOLD TO CANADA

Alone and Injured This Hero Takes 62 Germans at a Critical Moment

(By Associated Press) OTTAWA.—The exploit of a wounded Canadian private who leaped from his trench, killed and wounded many Germans and compelled 62 others to surrender, is described in a despatch received here today from Canadian headquarters in France. The communication states that the bravery of the unnamed private made it possible for his battalion to capture 500 yards of trenches at a critical moment in the general attack. Since their offensive began, the Canadians have wrested nearly 30 square miles of territory from the Germans.

In consequence of the repulse of patrols, the communication continued, the Canadian lines were advanced to positions nearly 1,000 yards farther or forward. Fierce attacks and counter attacks ensued from the German trenches and the Canadians came off victors.

Describing the action of the wounded private, the despatch said: "The most aggressive gallantry was displayed by a private belonging to the Edmonton battalion. He was taking part in a bombardment attack when the advance was arrested and the supply of bombs exhausted. Although one of his fingers had been blown away at the second joint by a German bomb, he jumped out of the trench and ran along the side, firing at point blank range at the enemy, killing and wounding many of them. The remainder, 62 in number, thinking themselves about to be cut off, thereupon surrendered. He took the men and escorted them across the open ground under heavy fire to a support trench, and then returned and reported himself for duty to his commander, before his wound had been dressed. The action undoubtedly made it possible for the battalion to capture and hold 250 yards of trenches at a critical moment."

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The timber and other lands owned by the United States are a source of profit which is growing yearly.

DEMOCRATS TURN FISHING INDUSTRY OVER TO CANADA

Representative From Washington State Tells How Alaska Industry Suffers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Canada has captured the great halibut fishing industry of Alaska and the Pacific coast and the headquarters of this big American business has been transferred to Prince Rupert, B. C.," declared Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, who has just spent two weeks in Alaska making a personal investigation of the fisheries in a statement here today.

"Canada has been able to take this immense industry out of American hands solely because of the Underwood tariff law, which put fish on the free list," said Mr. Johnson.

Administration Backs Down "During the passage of the Democratic revenue bill in the closing days of the last session of Congress a strenuous effort was made to insert a clause which would protect the fishing industry of Alaska and the Pacific coast against British Columbia, but this effort failed because high Canadian officials appeared in Washington and threatened reprisals. Once more the Wilson administration backed down in favor of a foreign nation, against which President Wilson invited us to 'whet our wits' when the Underwood low tariff law was passed."

"Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminus of the new Grand Trunk Pacific Railway of Canada, which is owned in large part by the Canadian government, has gone after the whole halibut fishing industry of Alaska and is getting it. Prince Rupert also has a government subsidized halibut refrigerating plant.

"Prince Rupert pays the fishermen of the North Pacific more for their halibut catches because the government-owned railroad can absorb the difference; the United States treasury loses the revenue; the American public pays more for its fish, and the Alaska industry is doomed, all because of the Underwood law and the help of White House backbones.

"The Underwood law has been worth countless thousands to Canada."

IN WAR ARENA

FRENCH IN VERDUN DRIVE GAIN MUCH TERRAIN

PARIS, France, Oct. 25.—Suddenly shifting their point of attack, the French yesterday drove the Germans back for a distance of two miles over a front of four and a third miles, in the famous Verdun sector, regaining practically all of the ground they lost in the last three months of that battle.

Fort Douaumont, the village of Douaumont, Thiaumont quarry, Haumont and positions on the Bras-Douaumont road, fell into the hands of the attackers, the Germans finding themselves unable to stand against the sudden whirlwind of fire that in withering blasts swept over them, compelling their own gunners to abandon their guns, and flee, and leaving the infantry but scant chance to meet the oncoming rush of the poilus under the command of General Pétain.

The official reports of the fighting issued last night by the French war office said that 3600 unwounded prisoners had been captured, together with large quantities of munitions of war, shells, stores for the use of tanks, guns, great supplies of machine gun ammunition and a number of the guns themselves.

NEUTRAL SHIPPING SUFFERS FROM TEUTON DIVERS

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 25.—A despatch from the Ruter correspondent in Christiania, announced last night the Norse steamers Secundo and Gronhaug have been sunk. The crew of the latter was rescued. The Norse steamer Edam was taken captive by a submarine and forced to proceed to Emden.

Lloyds reports that the German have burned the Norwegian fishing bark Gunn, but that the crew of the vessel had landed.

The British government yesterday announced that the American fishing schooner Richard Clark, taken captive in Icelandic waters and brought to this country, has been released.

E. D. HALES AND WIFE NOW SUPPORTING GEO. ARLISS IN NEW PLAY

Ethelbert D. Hales, who became a favorite with Honolulu theatergoers during the season of the Lytle-Vaughan Stock Company, and Mrs. Hales, known in the theatrical world as Mollie Pearson, are now supporting George Arliss in the revival of "The Professor's Love Story," by J. M. Barrie, which is now playing in New York City, according to news brought to Honolulu by D. C. Lindsay of Maui.

DARING ROBBERS NET BIG HAUL OF JEWELS

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 25.—"Chloroform thieves" yesterday managed to get \$100,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Frank Gray Griswold, the celebrated sportsman.